Num. 3935

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wedneſday, January 1, 1746.

From the London Gazette, Extraordinary, Dec. 26.

Whitehall, Dec. 26.

LETTERS received Yeſterday by Expreſs from Blichall near Carliſle, give an Account, That upon the March from Penrith thither, his Royal Highneſs the Duke had received the News of the Rebel Army having quitted that Place, and have left in it only 3 or 400 Men, who, according to the beſt Intelligence, conſiſted chiefly of their Engliſh Recruits, and Gordon of Glenbucket's Men, commanded by one Hamilton. The King's Forces arrived within Sight of the Town the 21ſt about Noon, and Major General Bland had inveſted it on the Scots Side with St. George's Dragoons, and 300 Men of Bligh's Regiment, with Orders to prevent any Paſſage over the Bridge upon the River Eden, which leads directly to the Scots Gate. Major Adams with 200 Foot was poſted in the Suburbs of the Engliſh Gate, to prevent any of the Garriſon's eſcaping that Way; Major Meirac at the Iriſh Gate with the ſame Orders, and Sir Andrew Agnew at the Sally Port with 300. All the Horſe and the Foot Guards were canton'd about the Town, at a Mile or two diſtance. The Rebels, who were left, made a Shew of intending to defend the Place, firing their Cannon upon every body who appeared in Sight of it. The Artillery from Whitehaven was expected to arrive in a Day or two at the Army, and it was propoſed to have a Battery erected by the Morning of the 24th; after which it was not doubted but his Royal Highneſs would be Maſter of the Town in 24 Hours, in which he intended to leave a ſufficient Garriſon. The Rebels left their Cannon behind them in Carliſle, excepting three Pieces; and Major General Bland had taken 16 Carts laden with their Tents.

From the London Prints, Dec. 26.

Hague, Dec. 28. The 26th inſtant the State received a Courier from M van Hoey, our Ambaſſador at the French Court, whoſe Diſpatches have occaſion'd a Meeting Extraordinary of their High Mightineſſes, and an Order for anticipating the Adjournment of the States of the Province of Holland, which the Grand Penſioner has notified to the Members and Deputies of this Province: In conſequence of that Order their Noble Mightineſſes aſſembled this Day. It is pretended that M. van Hoey gives an Account, in his Diſpatches, of the Conferences he has had with the French King's Miniſters, in communicating to them the Reſolution of their High Mightineſſes relating to the three Ships of the French Eaſt-India Company claimed by that Prince; and that the French Miniſtry gave him for Anſwer, 'That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty could not accept of the Temperament propoſed by their High Mightineſſes: That it ſeem'd very extraordinary to him, that they ſhould be for referring to the Arbitration and Deciſion of private Perſons, the Execution of Treaties ſo clear and preciſe as thoſe on which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty grounded his Claim: That it was an unheard of Thing to ſtand to the Judgment of ſuch private Perſons, in regard to Conventions concluded between Potentates; that tho' Subjects may be concern'd in the Infraction of Treaties, that Potentate, whoſe Subjects are injur'd, and to whom he owes his Protection, cannot in theſe Caſes have Recourſe to any but the Power with whom he treated, and who alone is obliged to procure Redreſs of the Grievance: That the Affair in queſtion is of this Nature; that when the French Privateers or others have, in prejudice of Treaties, taken or ſtopt any Veſſels belonging to the Republick's Subjects, the King well knew how to cauſe them to be reſtored, and give all proper Redreſs, as ſoon as he was applied to, without ever propoſing to refer the Perſons concern'd to an amicable Accommodation, in which the Powers ſhould take no other Part than giving them a bare Invitation or Exhortation to agree. That ſuch was the Conduct obſerv'd by Sovereigns in Affairs of this Nature, and that to deviate from it was making all Treaties uſeleſs. That the Moſt Chriſtian King had ſo much the more Room to be ſurprized at all the Delays made, ſince the Treaties, whoſe Execution he demands, are not liable to the leaſt Equivocation; and he could conſider the Anſwer of their High Mightineſſes in no other Light than as an Evaſion, which plainly enough indicates the little Deſire the Republick has to preſerve the good Underſtanding that ſubſiſts between her and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who finds himſelf conſtrain'd, by the States Conduct, to procure himſelf a ſuitable Satisfaction by all the Means which God has put in his Power, and which he is reſolved to have Recourſe to, if within the Term or Delay which he has been pleaſed to grant, their High Mightineſſes do not immediately cauſe the three Ships in queſtion to be reſtored.' M. van Hoey adds, that the French Miniſters made no Myſtery of telling him, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Manifeſto and Declaration of War againſt the Republick were ready to be ſent to the Preſs.

Tho' moſt People in this Country wiſh that we may not come to a Rupture with France; tho' their High Mightineſſes have nothing elſe in View than the Reſtoration of the general Tranquility, and make the utmoſt Efforts to attain this good End, by engaging their Allies to concur with them, ſince beſides the Particulars of the Commiſſion which they have charged Baron Boetzelaer to execute at the Britiſh Court, (as mentioned in our Letter of the 21ſt inſtant) Inſtructions have been given to

that Miniſter to concert with the ſaid Court all the propereſt Meaſures for bringing about a Peace, and to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to lead that Court into thoſe Views; yet, we are no way diſpoſed to receive, as it were Laws from France, and blindly comply with all her Demands: And, accordingly, the State appears fully reſolved to make a new Effort to put theſe Provinces in a good Poſture of Defence. We are ſoliciting the Republick's Allies to aſſiſt her, if not with Troops, at leaſt with Money, that ſhe may more effectually purſue all ſuch Meaſures as may tend to the Good and Advantage of the Common Cauſe. The States of Holland are now chiefly employed in ſettling the new Impoſts which are to be raiſed on the People, and compleating the Fund of eight Millions of Florins voted ſome Months ago for defraying the extraordinary Expences, without which we ſhall not be able to augment either the Marine or the Troops, as hath been propoſed by this Province and that of Guelderland. We wait the Iſſue of Baron Aylva's Negotiations for hiring German Troops. As for the Elector of Cologn's Troops, we no longer depend on them: This Prince pretends to have juſt Cauſe to be diſſatisfied with the Court of Vienna, as our Letters from Bonn ſay; and his Electoral Highneſs has plainly told his Mind to the Miniſters of that Court, and refuſed to enter into any Engagements in her Favour. Theſe Letters add, that his Electoral Highneſs is on good Terms with France, and that it is even ſuſpected he had lately concluded a Treaty with that Court.

LONDON, *Dec.* 26.

Laſt Saturday the India Company entered for Exportation 77,000 Ounces of foreign Silver Coin.

On Monday Morning a Number of new Recruits being learning the Exerciſe of firing in Platoons, in St. James's Park, the Regularity of their Diſcharge was taken in the City for the Firing of the Alarm Guns planted as Signals of an Invaſion: It was no ſmall Pleaſure to the Friends of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, on this Occaſion, to obſerve the Chearfulneſs and Alacrity with which great Numbers of the City Militia, and independent Gentlemen Volunteers, reſorted to the Stations appointed for their Rendezvous.

We learn by Letters from Carliſle, dated on Sunday Night laſt, that the Rebels quitted that Place in the Morning, and marched to Scotland by Longtown and Jedburgh, with all their Plunder and Cannon, except 3 Pieces, but they have left behind them a Garriſon of 300 Men in Carliſle, with a View, as is ſuppoſed, to ſecure their Retreat. When theſe Letters came away, his Royal Highneſs inveſted the Place, and his Cannon, conſiſting of 12 and 18 Pounders from Whitehaven, are arrived. We hourly expect the News of the Surrender of that Place, and that the Rebels there are made Priſoners.

It is thought the Heſſian Troops, that are to be tranſported from Flanders, will be carried directly to the Forth, where they will very probably arrive time enough to put it out of the Power of the Rebel Army to make a Deſcent on the Lowlands, notwithſtanding any Succours France may endeavour to ſend them.

We hear all the Forts and Caſtles in the Kingdom are ordered to be double garriſoned, either by his Majeſty's Forces, or the new-raiſed Regiments, in Default of a ſufficient Number of the former; and that a Magazine of Arms is to be eſtabliſhed in each of the ſaid Forts and Caſtles, in order to obviate the Inconveniency and Danger of waiting for Arms from the Tower of London upon any ſudden Emergency.

The moſt Chriſtian King has declared, that all his Forces ſhall take the Field, and that he intends to leave Paris himſelf, in order to go into Flanders by the 15th of March, N. S.

It appears by Letters from Paris, where the Councils of the Rebels might be reaſonably thought to be beſt known, that the Deſign of their late March was not to come directly to London, as their Friends here gave out, but to croſs over to the Eaſtern Coaſt, in order to join the Embarkation from Flanders: And as they have fail'd in this, thro' the Vigilance of his Royal Highneſs, and the Enemies cannot but know our Preparations both by Sea and Land to receive them, it is hardly probable they will attempt what they have ſo long threaten'd, unleſs they catch us again off our Guard.

The Earl of Falmouth's and the Lord Edgecumb's new-raiſed Regiments are poſted along the Coaſt of Cornwall, and Arms are ordered to be ſent down from the Tower to that Country, to arm the Tinners.

Private Accounts from Brabant ſay, that there was a Report of the French being upon the March towards Antwerp, and even that they had inveſted that City.

His Majeſty's Ship the Ludlow-Caſtle, which was ſuppoſed to be loſt on the Whiting Sands, is riding ſafe off Harwich. She was drove on theſe Sands by a violent Gale of Wind, and after cutting away the Main-top-maſt, with the Yards, Sails, and all her Rigging, and alſo throwing over-board all the Lumber, ſhe began to get ſomething upright, though her Ports were under Water, and a briſk Gale of Wind blowing all the time, and after being prodigiouſly ſhattered, was thrown off the Sands, after loſing her falſe Keel and Rudder.

The Jaſon, Arkinſon, from Carolina for Briſtol, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Bayonne.

The Robert and Suſanna, Capt. Gough, from the Leeward Iſlands for England, is loſt near thoſe Iſlands.

The Charming Molly, Burk, from Falmouth, for Madeira, is taken and carried into Galicia.

The St. George, Quay, from Barbados for London, is taken by the Scola Privateer and carried into Bayonne.

The Mary and Suſanna, Purkaſs, from Falmouth for Leghorn, is taken by the Spaniards and carried into Vigo.

The Pembroke, Finch, from Jamaica for London, and the Dove, from Merblehead in New England, are taken and carried into Breſt.

A Ship with Wine and Brandy is taken and carried into Oſtend.

The Neptune, ſuppos'd from Jamaica, is taken by the French and carried into Port Louis.

The Folkſtone, Capt. Dennis, and the Saphire Man of War, fell in on the 21ſt inſtant with 17 Sail of French Veſſels, one of which was a Ship of 36 Guns, one of 18, and two of 20, two Doggers, and the reſt Tranſports, all of Calais; they made for the Port of Dunkirk; but one of the 20 Gun Ships run a-ground on a very dan-

gerous Sand.

The Saltash Privateer has taken a Spanish Privateer, and carried her into Oporto.

An Extract of a Letter from a Volunteer Surgeon in the Duke's Army, dated at Clifton, Dec. 21.

On Wednesday Morning the Duke marched out of Kendal at the Head of the Horse; the Foot did not come into Kendal till 3 on Thursday Morning, having marched that Day 43 Miles, which is the greatest March ever known; and next Day got to Penrith, which is 25 Miles more; they were in high Spirits, and said they were able and willing to go 40 next Day. As the Horse was coming off Clifton Moor into the Town, our Hussars and Rangers engaged all the Rebel Hussars, who were headed by one Capt. Hamilton, that was a Writer in Edinburgh, and had a Paternal Estate of 300 l. a Year, a very bold Fellow; he was cut down and taken by one of the Duke's Hussars, after a stout Resistance; there is also a common Hussar taken by one of Oglethorpe's Rangers, who is a Manchester Man; but what he was he will not tell. This was at three in the Afternoon; by four, the Duke's Van-Guard marched to take this Town; when they had marched 500 Yards they were fired at from all the Hedges, some Houses, and behind their Stone Walls, by about 500 Rebels. The Action lasted an Hour and an Half. The killed on our Side were, 6 of Bland's, three of Cobham's, and one of Lord Mark Ker's, all common Men; wounded 21 common Men, and four Officers of Bland's, viz. Col Honeywood, wounded very much in his Head; Capt. East, a large Wound in his Neck, and some on his Head, both left for dead in the Field, a Cornet, and a Volunteer almost cut to Pieces. On the Rebels Side, five left killed on the Spot; and I hear that thirty or forty of the Rebels Bodies were found in the River Lowther, a Mile from the Field, in their Way to Penrith. Those of ours who were killed with their Swords were cut to Pieces, as are our wounded. I shall get them to-day to Appleby, where I am quartered, and have the Care of them. This Morning the Army marched at 4 o'Clock from Penrith in three Columns, the Foot in the Centre, and the Duke at their Head, with ten Pieces of Cannon. I expect there will be a bloody Action this Night or To-morrow; for we believe the Rebels cannot get over the Esk. I shall let you know further the next Opportunity; but the Post is just going out.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaster, Dec. 22,

This Instant an Express arrived to our Mayor, which brings for certain the following agreeable News, viz. That the Duke with 3500 Horse and 2000 Foot, was arrived before Carlisle, and that the Posse Comitatus with 8 Pieces of Cannon, was got to Hawse-bridge, in order to lay Siege to the City.

Extract of a Letter from Brampton, Dec. 17.

We have an Account by a Person who came from Penrith this Night at Six o'Clock, that the Rebels came in there this Day at 11 in the Morning, to the Number of about 4000; that they strip'd all the Men in the Town of their Shoes. When the Messenger came away they were still coming into Penrith, but most of the Inhabitants, especially Men, had left the Town. A hundred Horse came from Carlisle about two o'Clock this Afternoon. They give out that they are going into Scotland to join Lord Drummond's Party, and attack Lord Loudon, and afterwards return into England.

Tuesday Major-General Howard's Regiment of Foot march'd thro' the City from Barnet, in order to go on to Sandwich on the Kentish Coast.

Newcastle, Dec. 21. On Thursday last a French Drummer dress'd in Red, and guarded by some Dragoons, arrived here from Lord John Drummond, in Scotland, with Letters to Marshal Wade and Count Nassau, supposed to relate to the Exchange of Prisoners.

Newcastle, Dec. 21. On Sunday Night last Alexander Rich, John Macpherson, Daniel Robinson, John Graham, Alexander Brody, and Robert Read, Rebels, were brought in here by the Captain of the Night-watch from Penrith, and committed the same Night to Newgate.

Yesterday Afternoon about two o'Clock, General Wade arrived here with his Aid de Camp, &c.

Also the same Afternoon the Train of Artillery belonging to the General's Army, arrived at Gateshead.

This Day the rest of the Infantry of Marshal Wade's Army will arrive here; and those that arrived with General Husk are to march out, but their Route we know not.

The HISTORY of EUROPE,
From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

The Troops of the Czarina were advanced by Memel into Prussia, and those of Poland almost to the Frontiers of Brandenburgh, in order to make several Diversions in favour of the Saxon Dominions, when Advice came, that not only Preliminaries, but an actual Peace, had been signed between the Courts of of Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna.

His Prussian Majesty foreseeing this Event, made the most of the Superiority his Arms had given him: The Contributions levied in the conquered Country, within the Compass of a few Days, were so excessively heavy, and exacted with so much Rigour, that it must be some Years before the middling People can recover their Loss. At Leipsick, a large populous and trading City, and a famous University, the People were exhausted not only of their Money, but of their Plate and most valuable Movables, and even the Churches were stripped of their Ornaments. Foreigners that were on the Spot, could not escape this Calamity, being obliged to subscribe either in Bills or Cash, what the Inhabitants could not raise. On this Occasion the French alone lent 16,000 Crowns.

The Distress occasioned by this Calamity is so great, that the poor People were applying to Hamburg to borrow a little ready Money, in order to enable them to transact the common Business of Life, and supply the present Necessities of Nature.

Yet amidst all his great Successes, the King of Prussia is thought to have miss'd one very material Point, which for some Time past he had very much at Heart; and that is, the getting an Insight into the Porcelane Manufacture at Meissen; for all the Works there, it seems, were destroyed before the Arrival of his Troops, and the Workmen fled, carrying off with them the choicest of

the manufactured Ware.

It is looked upon as very ſurpriſing; that the Prince —— whom we had been taught to eſteem as a Hero, and whoſe Orders, no doubt were ſufficiently ſtrong, ſhould ſee the late Battle at the Diſtance of half a League, with an Army of 40,000 Men, and not fly to the Aſſiſtance of the Troops that were engaged. After this it was leſs wonderful that he ſhould avoid to engage the next Day, when the King of Pruſſia preſented himſelf in Perſon to offer a deciſive Battle.

This Accommodation can hardly fail of having an exceeding good Effect upon the Affairs of the Empire, which had otherwiſe been left open to the Irruptions of the French, and upon thoſe in Italy, where not only the Auſtrian Dominions muſt have been all loſt, but thoſe of the King of Sardinia muſt have been overrun, unleſs a very ſtrong Reinforcement could have been ſent to Prince Lichtenſtein.

The Invaſion of Hanover, which ſeems now to be a favourite Point with the French, may probably be alſo defeated by this Event, which was brought about by the ſole Mediation of his Britannick Majeſty: And as all their Machinations againſt our Domeſtic Peace in Britain ſeem in a fair Way to be broken, we may hope ſoon to ſee a prodigious Reverſe in the Fortune of that turbulent and encroaching Neighbour.

In Italy the Prince of Lichtenſtein, who had ſeparated from the Piedmonteſe, in order to join the reſt of the Auſtrian Army about Cremona and Mantua, was left by the laſt Accounts in Danger of being obſtructed in his Deſign. If he does execute it at all, it muſt be by taking a large Compaſs by the Lakes Maggiore and di Como: If this be found impracticable, he has nothing to do but return again to rejoin the King of Sardinia.

Upon the Motion of the Spaniſh Army towards Milan, the Magiſtrates of that City ſent their Keys to the Infant Don Philip at Pavia, who, as ſoon as he is in Poſſeſſion of the City, is expected to order the Siege of the Citadel.

The Diſtricts of Savona and Final, in the Riviera of Genoa, have been plundered in an Irruption of the Piedmonteſe.— The Genoeſe in the mean Time give out, that there is a Riſing in their favour in the Iſland of Corſica, and that they are in Hopes of recovering Baſtia, the Capital, before the Fortifications are repaired, or any regular Troops are ſent for its Defence.

Bank Stock 127 a 128 a 126 1 half. India Stock 163 a 162 a 163 1 half. South Sea Stock no Price.

EDINBURGH, *January* 1.

We are informed, the Duke of Cumberland opened the Trenches before Carliſle on Thurſday laſt, and that the Garriſon continues to hold out. Other Advices ſay, they have ſurrendred.

We hear that a Boat, belonging to one of the Men of War going aſhore at Bruntiſland, has been ſeized by a Party of Highlanders, and the Sailors on Board made Priſoners.

We have little Intelligence of the Motions of the Highlanders, either in the South or North, only 'tis ſaid, that a Body of about 4000 had been reviewed on Glaſgow Green on Friday laſt.

Great Preparations are making for the Defence of this City, and ſeveral Parties of Militia are come in here for that Purpoſe, from different Places of the Country.

What was mentioned in our laſt concerning Glengyl's having paſt the Forth and taken Poſſeſſion of the Town of Stirling, appears to be without Foundation.

Leith, Dec. 30. Yeſterday and this Morning came into this Road the following Ships of War, viz.

	Guns.
The Glouceſter - - - -	50
The Pearl - - - - -	40
The Ludlow - - - -	40
The Winchelſea - -	20
The Glaſgow - - -	20

with the Raven and Shirk Sloops. At the ſame time arrived here the Anne and Iſabel of Burntiſland, Chaplain, from Aberdeen with Beef, Linnen Yarn, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Juſt now come Home,

A Parcel of good LIMONS and Bitter ORANGES, Lisbon WINE, Spaniſh NUTS and WALNUTS, all kinds of Apples, &c. Grocery Ware, Piermont Water, likewiſe fine Virgin Honey: To be ſold at *ARCHIBALD SHIELLS*'s Shop at the Hand and Orange, Back of the Croſs well, Edinburgh, at reaſonable Rates.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and ſold at the Printing-houſe in the Parliament-cloſe; where *Advertiſements* and *Subſcriptions* are taken in.